SEARCH NOTES 10/802,273 3/30/05

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	601	(norgestimate or (norgestrel adj oxime adj acetate)) and (estrogen or (ethinyl adj estradiol) or (ethynyl adj estradiol) or (estinyl) or (ethinyloestradiol) or (microfollin))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:05
L2	10	l1 and @py<="2000"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:13
L3	2	ep-770388-$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:14
L4	2	wo-9711680-$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:22
L5	0	wo-9837897.-$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:22
L6	2	wo-9837897-$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:22
L7	18	("4921843" "4957119" "5088505" "5108995" "5256421" "5276022" "5382573" "5422119" "5585370" "5633242" "6133251").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:23
S1	4	("6765002" "6511970").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/30 11:04
S2	11	("6034074" "6444658" "6765002" "6511970" "6028064" "6319911" "6310054" "6407082").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/29 18:27
S3	594	norgestimate and (estrogen or (ethinyl adj estradiol))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/29 18:28

S4	9	S3 and @py<="2000"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/29 18:28

SEARCH NOTES 10/802,273

3/30/05

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NEWS	5	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	6	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	7	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	8	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	9	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	10	MAR 22	KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS	11	MAR 22	Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	12	MAR 22	PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS	13	MAR 22	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:53 ON 30 MAR 2005

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:00 ON 30 MAR 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 30 Mar 2005 VOL 142 ISS 14
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Mar 2005 (20050329/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

```
=> e rodriguez, g/au
E1            4     RODRIGUEZ ZURITA G/AU
E2            3     RODRIGUEZ ZURITA GUSTAVO/AU
E3            0 --> RODRIGUEZ, G/AU
E4            1     RODRIGUEZA B A M/AU
E5            1     RODRIGUEZA M R C/AU
E6            3     RODRIGUEZA WENDI/AU
E7           17     RODRIGUEZA WENDI V/AU
E8            1     RODRIGUEZA WENDI VELOSO/AU
E9            1     RODRIGUEZB JOSE/AU
E10           1     RODRIGUEZDE TURCO ELENA B/AU
E11           1     RODRIGUEZF OLIVERIO S/AU
E12           1     RODRIGUEZMARTIN ANDREA/AU

=> e rodriguez g/au
E1            1     RODRIGUEZ FUENTES MERCEDES/AU
E2            2     RODRIGUEZ FUENTES RAFAEL/AU
E3          143 --> RODRIGUEZ G/AU
E4            4     RODRIGUEZ G A/AU
E5            1     RODRIGUEZ G A PEREZ/AU
E6            1     RODRIGUEZ G ADRIAN/AU
E7            4     RODRIGUEZ G ALVARO/AU
E8            6     RODRIGUEZ G C/AU
E9            1     RODRIGUEZ G CAPOTE/AU
E10           1     RODRIGUEZ G CRISTIAN/AU
E11           2     RODRIGUEZ G D/AU
E12           2     RODRIGUEZ G DOMINGO/AU

=> s e3, e8-e10
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              6 "RODRIGUEZ G C"/AU
              1 "RODRIGUEZ G CAPOTE"/AU
              1 "RODRIGUEZ G CRISTIAN"/AU
L1          151 ("RODRIGUEZ G"/AU OR  "RODRIGUEZ G C"/AU OR "RODRIGUEZ G CAPOTE"
                /AU OR "RODRIGUEZ G CRISTIAN"/AU)

=> e rodriguez gustavo/au
E1            1     RODRIGUEZ GUMERSINDO JR/AU
E2            1     RODRIGUEZ GUS/AU
E3            6 --> RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO/AU
E4            2     RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO A/AU
E5           25     RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO C/AU
E6            3     RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO J/AU
E7            1     RODRIGUEZ GUTIERREZ A/AU
E8            2     RODRIGUEZ GUTIERREZ GUILLERMO/AU
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E9            1     RODRIGUEZ GUTIERREZ H/AU
E10           1     RODRIGUEZ GUTIERREZ J A/AU
E11           1     RODRIGUEZ GUTIERREZ MARTHA/AU
E12           1     RODRIGUEZ GUTIERREZ WASHINGTON/AU

=> s e3, e5
             6 "RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO"/AU
            25 "RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO C"/AU
L2          31 ("RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO"/AU OR  "RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO C"/AU)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:53 ON 30 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:00 ON 30 MAR 2005
                E RODRIGUEZ, G/AU
                E RODRIGUEZ G/AU
L1          151 S E3, E8-E10
                E RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO/AU
L2           31 S E3, E5

=> s l1 or l2
L3          182 L1 OR L2

=> s l3 and norgestimate and estrogen
            261 NORGESTIMATE
          71338 ESTROGEN
          49274 ESTROGENS
          82986 ESTROGEN
                (ESTROGEN OR ESTROGENS)
L4            1 L3 AND NORGESTIMATE AND ESTROGEN

=> d l4

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2004:739959  CAPLUS
DN   141:237098
TI   Prevention of ovarian cancer by administration of products that induce
     biologic effects in the ovarian epithelium
IN   Rodriguez, Gustavo C.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 798,453.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 8
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   US 2004176336        A1    20040909    US 2004-802273          20040317
     US 2003125229        A1    20030703    US 2000-528963          20000321
     US 6765002           B2    20040720
     US 6511970           B1    20030128    US 2000-672735          20000928
     US 2001044431        A1    20011122    US 2001-798453          20010302
PRAI US 2000-528963       A2    20000321
     US 2000-532340       B2    20000321
     US 2000-672735       A2    20000928
     US 2001-798453       A2    20010302
     US 1996-713834       A1    19960913
     US 1997-873010       A1    19970611
     US 1998-118143       A2    19980716
     US 1999-464899       A2    19991216
     US 2000-479021       A2    20000107
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=> file stnguide
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        17.57      17.78

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:29:47 ON 30 MAR 2005
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Mar 25, 2005 (20050325/UP).

=> s l3 and hormon?
'AU' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
             0 "RODRIGUEZ G"/AU
             0 "RODRIGUEZ G C"/AU
             0 "RODRIGUEZ G CAPOTE"/AU
             0 "RODRIGUEZ G CRISTIAN"/AU
             0 "RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO"/AU
             0 "RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO C"/AU
             2 HORMON?
L5           0 L3 AND HORMON?

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.12      17.90

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 30 Mar 2005  VOL 142 ISS 14
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Mar 2005  (20050329/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> s l3 and hormon?
        387742 HORMON?
L6          11 L3 AND HORMON?

=> d l6 1-11 ibib ed abs

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:739959  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:237098
TITLE:                    Prevention of ovarian cancer by administration of
                          products that induce biologic effects in the ovarian
                          epithelium
```

INVENTOR(S): **Rodriguez, Gustavo C.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 798,453.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004176336	A1	20040909	US 2004-802273	20040317
US 2003125229	A1	20030703	US 2000-528963	20000321
US 6765002	B2	20040720		
US 6511970	B1	20030128	US 2000-672735	20000928
US 2001044431	A1	20011122	US 2001-798453	20010302

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-528963	A2	20000321
US 2000-532340	B2	20000321
US 2000-672735	A2	20000928
US 2001-798453	A2	20010302
US 1996-713834	A1	19960913
US 1997-873010	A1	19970611
US 1998-118143	A2	19980716
US 1999-464899	A2	19991216
US 2000-479021	A2	20000107

ED Entered STN: 10 Sep 2004
AB The invention relates to compns. and methods for preventing the development of epithelial ovarian cancer. Enhanced HRT and OCP regimens and formulations are also disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:71792 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:101311
TITLE: Contraceptives and HRT regimens and possible relationship to the treatment of ovarian cancer
INVENTOR(S): **Rodriguez, Gustavo C.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New Life Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 38 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 532,340, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6511970	B1	20030128	US 2000-672735	20000928
US 6028064	A	20000222	US 1996-713834	19960913
US 6034074	A	20000307	US 1997-873010	19970611
US 6319911	B1	20011120	US 1998-118143	19980716
US 6310054	B1	20011030	US 1999-464899	19991216
US 6444658	B1	20020903	US 2000-479021	20000107
US 2003125229	A1	20030703	US 2000-528963	20000321
US 6765002	B2	20040720		
US 2002028795	A1	20020307	US 2001-954082	20010917
US 2004176336	A1	20040909	US 2004-802273	20040317

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-713834	A1	19960913
US 1997-873010	A1	19970611
US 1998-118143	A2	19980716
US 1999-464899	A2	19991216
US 2000-479021	A2	20000107
US 2000-528963	A2	20000321

US 2000-532340	B2	20000321
US 2000-672735	A2	20000928
US 2001-798453	A2	20010302

ED Entered STN: 29 Jan 2003

AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods for preventing the development of epithelial ovarian cancer by administering compds. in an amount capable of increasing TGF-β expression in the ovarian epithelium. **Hormone** replacement therapies and oral contraceptives regimens comprising such compns. and methods are disclosed. In this continuation-in-part patent, the only thing claimed is **hormonal** regimens. Only oral contraceptive or **hormone** replacement therapy are specifically claimed as uses of thoses regimens.

REFERENCE COUNT: 232 THERE ARE 232 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:642143 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:195792

TITLE: Impact of progestin and estrogen potency in oral contraceptives on ovarian cancer risk

AUTHOR(S): Schildkraut, J. M.; Calingaert, B.; Marchbanks, P. A.; Moorman, P. G.; **Rodriguez, G. C.**

CORPORATE SOURCE: USA

SOURCE: Women's Oncology Review (2002), 2(2), 163-165
CODEN: WOROAR; ISSN: 1473-3404

PUBLISHER: Parthenon Publishing Group

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 2002

AB Objective: To determine the relationship between the progestin and estrogen potency in combination oral contraceptives (OCs) and the risk of developing ovarian cancer through a re-anal. of the Cancer and Steroid **Hormone** (CSH) study. Oral contraceptives have been shown to decrease the risk of ovarian cancer by 30-50 % when used for 3 or more years, even in those with hereditary ovarian cancer risk. This benefit appears to be greater with increasing duration of use. However, the precise mechanism of this protective benefit remains unclear. While the 'incessant ovulation' theory remains a commonly held belief as to the cause of ovarian cancer, it fails to completely explain differences in ovarian cancer risk among patients that would be expected based simply upon the reduction of ovulatory cycles. In an attempt to define other potential theories, some have suggested that **hormonal** factors unrelated to ovulatory patterns may impact the risk of ovarian cancer. More specifically, progestins have been shown to have a significant apoptotic effect on ovarian epithelium. Case-control studies have shown that combination OCs reduce the risk of ovarian cancer. However, none was able to correlate **hormonal** potency with reduction in risk. While the first anal. of the CSH study showed that all OC formulations were protective, OCs were not categorized by potency. Other studies drew similar conclusions but also harbored similar methodol. limitations. To add to the understanding of these issues, this re-anal. of the CSH study data categorizes OCs based upon **hormonal** potency with sufficient power to detect differences among OC formulations and their protective effects in reducing ovarian cancer risk.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:222560 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:363963

TITLE: Progestin-induced apoptosis in the macaque ovarian epithelium: Differential regulation of transforming growth factor-β

AUTHOR(S): **Rodriguez, Gustavo C.**; Nagarsheth, Nimesh P.; Lee, Karen L.; Bentley, Rex C.; Walmer, David K.; Cline, Mark; Whitaker, Regina S.; Isner, Pam; Berchuck, Andrew; Dodge, Richard K.; Hughes, Claude L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (2002), 94(1), 50-60
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 24 Mar 2002

AB Oral contraceptive (OC) use is associated with a reduced risk of ovarian cancer. An OC component, progestin, induces apoptosis in the primate ovarian epithelium. One regulator of apoptosis is transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β). The authors determined the effect of progestin on TGF-β expression in the primate ovarian epithelium and examined the relationship between TGF-β expression and apoptosis. Female cynomolgus macaques were randomly assigned to receive a diet for 35 mo containing no **hormones**; the OC Triphasil; or each of its constituents, ethinyl estradiol (estrogen) or levonorgestrel (progestin), alone. Ovarian sections were immunostained with monoclonal antibodies against TGF-β1 or TGF-β2 plus TGF-β3 (TGF-β2/3) isoforms. The expression of TGF-β isoforms in four ovarian compartments (epithelium, oocytes, granulosa cells, and hilar vascular endothelium) was compared among treatment groups. The association between TGF-β expression and apoptosis, as determined by morphol. and histochem., was examined in ovarian epithelium. All statistical tests were two-sided. Compared with ovaries from the control and estrogen-only-treated monkeys, the ovaries of progestin-treated monkeys showed (1) a marked decrease in the expression of TGF-β1 and a concomitant increase in the expression of the TGF-β2/3 isoforms in the ovarian epithelium, (2) an increase in the expression of TGF-β2/3 in the hilar vascular endothelium, and (3) a marked decrease in TGF-β2/3 expression in granulosa cells. The apoptotic index of the ovarian epithelium was highly associated with the change in expression from TGF-β1 to TGF-β2/3 induced by progestin treatment. Progestin induces differential regulation in the ovarian epithelium of TGF-β, a change in the expression of which is highly associated with apoptosis. These data suggest a possible biol. mechanism for the protective association between OC use and reduced ovarian cancer risk.

REFERENCE COUNT: 104 THERE ARE 104 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:222559 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:363962

TITLE: Impact of progestin and estrogen potency in oral contraceptives on ovarian cancer risk

AUTHOR(S): Schildkraut, Joellen M.; Calingaert, Brian; Marchbanks, Polly A.; Moorman, Patricia G.; **Rodriguez, Gustavo C.**

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Community and Family Medicine and the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, 27710, USA

SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (2002), 94(1), 32-38
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 24 Mar 2002
AB Oral contraceptive (OC) use is associated with a reduced risk of developing ovarian cancer, but the mechanism for the risk reduction has not been well defined. In this study, the authors investigate the relationship between the progestin and estrogen potency in combination OCs and the risk of developing ovarian cancer. The study included 390 case subjects with epithelial ovarian cancer and 2865 control subjects, between 20 and 54 yr of age, identified from the Cancer and Steroid **Hormone** Study. Logistic regression was used to calculate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the assocns. between ovarian cancer risk and combination OC formulations while controlling for potential confounders. All statistical tests were two-sided. With users of high-progestin/high-estrogen potency OC as the referent group, users of low-progestin/high-estrogen potency formulations (adjusted OR = 2.1; 95% CI = 1.2 to 3.7) and low-progestin/low-estrogen potency formulations (adjusted OR = 1.6; 95% CI = 0.9 to 3.0) had a higher risk of ovarian cancer than users of high-progestin/high-estrogen potency formulation. Low-progestin potency OC formulations were associated with a statistically significant higher risk than high-progestin potency formulations (adjusted OR = 2.2; 95% CI = 1.3 to 3.9). This association was seen even among users of short duration. The combination OC formulations with high-progestin potency appear to be associated with a greater reduction in ovarian cancer risk than those with low-progestin potency. Mechanisms underlying this reduction may include inhibition of ovulation and/or some direct biol. effects of the progestin.
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851791 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:1115
TITLE: Prevention of ovarian cancer by administration of products that modify TGF-β expression in the ovarian epithelium
INVENTOR(S): **Rodriguez, Gustavo C.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 528,963.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001044431	A1	20011122	US 2001-798453	20010302
US 2003125229	A1	20030703	US 2000-528963	20000321
US 6765002	B2	20040720		
US 2004106587	A1	20040603	US 2003-614563	20030707
US 2004176336	A1	20040909	US 2004-802273	20040317
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-528963	A2 20000321
			US 2000-532340	B2 20000321
			US 2000-672735	A2 20000928
			US 2001-798453	A1 20010302

ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 2001
AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods for preventing the development of epithelial ovarian cancer by administering compds. in an amount capable of regulating TGF-β expression in the ovarian epithelium and/or capable of optimally altering expression of other surrogate biomarkers identified by microarray technol. HRT and OCP regimens comprising such compns. and methods are disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:308213 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:286801
TITLE: Relationships between cortisol, dehydroepiandrosterone sulphate and insulin-like growth factor-I system in dementia
AUTHOR(S): Murialdo, G.; Barreca, A.; Nobili, F.; Rollero, A.; Timossi, G.; Gianelli, M. V.; Copello, F.; **Rodriguez, G.**; Polleri, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endocrinological and Metabolic Sciences, University of Genova, Genoa, I-16132, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinological Investigation (2001), 24(3), 139-146
CODEN: JEIND7; ISSN: 0391-4097
PUBLISHER: Editrice Kurtis s.r.l.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 02 May 2001
AB Changes in the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPAA) function, entailing elevated cortisol circulating titers, occur in aging and in some neurol. conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease (AD). Excess cortisol has neurotoxic effects which affect hippocampal neurons. Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS) has an antiglucocorticoid activity and neuroprotective effects, but its levels decrease with aging. Glucocorticoids influence the production of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) and modify its systemic and neurotrophic biol. activity by inducing changes in IGF-binding proteins (IGFBPs). We looked for relationships between cortisol, DHEAS levels, and IGF-I - IGFBPs system in AD. Cortisol, DHEAS and GH levels at 02:00, 08:00, 14:00, 20:00 h, basal IGF-I, IGFBP-1 and IGFBP-3 levels were determined by RIAs or IRMA in 25 AD patients, aged 58-89 yr, and in 12 age-matched healthy controls. AD subjects had higher cortisol, lower DHEAS levels and increased cortisol/DHEAS ratio (C/Dr) than controls. In AD cases, total IGF-I, IGFBP-3, and IGF-I/IGFBP ratios were significantly lowered, while IGFBP-1 levels were significantly higher than in controls. We found a significant inverse correlation between IGF-I and IGFBP-3 levels vs C/Dr, and between both IGF-I/IGFBPs ratios vs mean cortisol levels. IGFBP-3 correlated directly with DHEAS. Cortisol was directly and IGF-I inversely correlated with cognitive impairment. In AD patients we found that alterations in HPAA function and elevated C/Dr are related to lowered total and free IGF-I levels. These findings and their relationship to cognitive impairment suggest that changes in **hormonal** set-up might influence the clin. presentation of the disease.
REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:308458 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:318186
TITLE: Dexamethasone effects on cortisol secretion in Alzheimer's disease: some clinical and **hormonal** features in suppressor and nonsuppressor patients
AUTHOR(S): Murialdo, G.; Barreca, A.; Nobili, F.; Rollero, A.; Timossi, G.; Gianelli, M. V.; Copello, F.; **Rodriguez, G.**; Polleri, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endocrinological and Metabolic Sciences, University of Genova, Genoa, I-16132, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinological Investigation (2000), 23(3), 178-186
CODEN: JEIND7; ISSN: 0391-4097
PUBLISHER: Editrice Kurtis s.r.l.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 May 2000
AB Alterations in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPAA) and failure

of dexamethasone (DXT) to suppress cortisol secretion occur in Alzheimer's disease (AD). This study was aimed to settle possible differences in some clin. (age, body weight, body mass index, dementia severity) and **hormonal** parameters in AD patients non-responders to overnight 1 mg-DXT suppression test compared with the responder subjects. ACTH, cortisol and dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS) day-time levels were assessed in 25 AD patients and in 12 age-matched healthy controls before DXT administration. In view of their neuroprotective effects, plasma levels of Insulin-like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) and of IGF-Binding Proteins (IGFBPs) were also determined After DXT, 8 AD subjects (32%) showed cortisol levels above the conventional cut-off of 140 nmol/L. No significant differences were found in clin. parameters in suppressor vs nonsuppressor patients. AD subjects showed higher cortisol, cortisol/DHEAS ratios, and lower DHEAS levels in comparison with controls. Both ACTH and cortisol levels were not different in suppressor and nonsuppressor patients, but DHEAS levels were significantly lower in nonsuppressor cases, who also exhibited ACTH and cortisol periodicities more altered than in suppressor and in control subjects. IGF-I and IGFBP-3 levels were lower and those of IGFBP-1 higher in nonsuppressor than in suppressor cases and in healthy controls. IGF-I/IGFBPs system data were correlated with cognitive impairment and adrenal steroid levels in AD patients.

REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:7831 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:47470
TITLE: Prevention of ovarian cancer by administration of a vitamin D compound
INVENTOR(S): **Rodriguez, Gustavo C.**; Whitaker, Regina S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9856389	A1	19981217	WO 1998-US11737	19980605
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6034074	A	20000307	US 1997-873010	19970611
CA 2293582	AA	19981217	CA 1998-2293582	19980605
AU 9878222	A1	19981230	AU 1998-78222	19980605
EP 983070	A1	20000308	EP 1998-926371	19980605
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-873010 A 19970611
US 1996-713834 A2 19960913
WO 1998-US11737 W 19980605

ED Entered STN: 06 Jan 1999
AB Methods are provided for preventing the development of epithelial ovarian cancer by administering a Vitamin D compound in an amount capable of increasing apoptosis in non-neoplastic ovarian epithelial cells of the female subject.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:626239 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:10761

TITLE: Effect of progestin on the ovarian epithelium of macaques: cancer prevention through apoptosis?
AUTHOR(S): **Rodriguez, Gustavo C.**; Walmer, David K.; Cline, Mark; Krigman, Hannah; Lessey, Bruce A.; Whitaker, Regina S.; Dodge, Richard; Hughes, Claude L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, 27710, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the Society for Gynecologic Investigation (1998), 5(5), 271-276
CODEN: JSGIED; ISSN: 1071-5576
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 05 Oct 1998
AB The apoptosis pathway is a vital mechanism in vivo that functions to eradicate genetically damaged cells prone to malignancy. The purpose of this study was to determine whether oral contraceptives, which confer significant protection against subsequent epithelial ovarian cancer, induce apoptosis in the ovarian epithelium. Female cynomolgus macaques (N = 75) were randomized to receive a diet for 35 mo containing either no **hormones**, the oral contraceptive Triphasil (Wyeth-Ayerst Labs., Philadelphia, PA), the estrogenic component of Triphasil (ethinyl estradiol) alone, or the progestin component of Triphasil (levonorgestrel) alone, each administered in a cyclic fashion. At study termination, the animals underwent ovariectomy and the ovarian epithelium was examined morphol. and immunohistochem. for apoptosis. The percentage of ovarian epithelial cells undergoing apoptosis was measured in each animal and compared between the treatment groups. The median percentage of ovarian epithelial cells undergoing apoptosis by treatment was control (3.8%), ethinyl estradiol (1.8%), Triphasil (14.5%), and levonorgestrel (24.9%). Compared with control and ethinyl estradiol-treated monkeys, a statistically significant increase in the proportion of apoptotic cells was noted in the ovarian epithelium of monkeys treated with the oral contraceptive Triphasil or levonorgestrel, with a maximal effect (six-fold) seen in the group treated with levonorgestrel alone. Oral contraceptive progestin induces apoptosis in the ovarian epithelium. Given the importance of the apoptosis pathway for cancer prevention, an effective chemopreventive strategy may be possible using progestins or other agents that selectively induce apoptosis in the ovarian epithelium to prevent the development of ovarian cancer.
REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:466977 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:66977
TITLE: Growth **hormone**, prolactin and cortisol nyctohemeral variations during naloxone-induced opiate receptor blockade in man
AUTHOR(S): Delitala, G.; Giusti, M.; **Rodriguez, G.**; Mazzocchi, G.; Ferrini, S.; Baccelliere, L.; Montano, V.; Rosadini, G.; Giordano, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Neurophysiopathol., Univ. Genoa, Genoa, Italy
SOURCE: Acta Endocrinologica (1982), 100(3), 321-6
CODEN: ACENA7; ISSN: 0001-5598
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB To evaluate the role of endogenous opioid peptides in prolactin (Prl) [9002-62-4], growth **hormone** (GH) [9002-72-6], and cortisol [50-23-7] neuroregulation, 50 mg of the opiate antagonist naloxone [465-65-6] was infused over 24 h into normal male volunteers. An addnl. naloxone dose (5 mg) was given i.v. as a bolus injection at 20.00 h.

Naloxone failed to alter 24 h secretion of GH and Prl. The sleep-related GH and Prl rise was also unaffected by the opiate blocker. Moreover, naloxone failed to alter the circadian rhythm of cortisol and its 24 h concentration The results do not suggest a major role of opiate receptors in spontaneous GH, Prl, and cortisol secretion in man.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        31.94      49.84

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                        -8.03      -8.03

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   29 MAR 2005  HIGHEST RN 847544-86-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  29 MAR 2005  HIGHEST RN 847544-86-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

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*                                                                    *
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to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> e norgestimate/cn
E1            1     NORGESIC FORTE/CN
E2            1     NORGESTERONE/CN
E3            1 --> NORGESTIMATE/CN
E4            1     NORGESTIMATE-ETHINYLESTRADIOL MIXT./CN
E5            1     NORGESTIN/CN
E6            1     NORGESTOMET/CN
E7            1     NORGESTON/CN
E8            1     NORGESTREL/CN
E9            1     NORGESTREL ACETATE/CN
E10           1     NORGESTREL MIXT. WITH 9,11B-DIHYDROXYESTRONE 3-ACETATE
                    11-NITRATE/CN
E11           1     NORGESTREL PELARGONATE/CN
E12           1     NORGESTREL UNDECYLATE/CN

=> s e3-e4
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             1 NORGESTIMATE/CN
             1 "NORGESTIMATE-ETHINYLESTRADIOL MIXT."/CN
L7           2 (NORGESTIMATE/CN OR "NORGESTIMATE-ETHINYLESTRADIOL MIXT."/CN)

=> e estrogen/cn
E1           1     ESTROGEL/CN
E2           1     ESTROGEL HBF/CN
E3           0 --> ESTROGEN/CN
E4           1     ESTROGEN 17-OXIDOREDUCTASE/CN
E5           1     ESTROGEN 2-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E6           1     ESTROGEN 4-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E7           1     ESTROGEN HYDROXYLASE/CN
E8           1     ESTROGEN RECEPTOR (303-ARGININE) (HUMAN CLONE PSK-NN303 ISOF
                   ORM A)/CN
E9           1     ESTROGEN RECEPTOR (309-PHENYLALANINE) (HUMAN CLONE PSK-NN309
                    ISOFORM A)/CN
E10          1     ESTROGEN RECEPTOR (390-ASPARTIC ACID) (HUMAN CLONE PSK-NN390
                    ISOFORM A)/CN
E11          1     ESTROGEN RECEPTOR (390-ASPARTIC ACID,578-PROLINE) (HUMAN CLO
                   NE ISOFORM A)/CN
E12          1     ESTROGEN RECEPTOR (396-VALINE) (HUMAN CLONE PSK-NN396 ISOFOR
                   M A)/CN

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E1           1     ETHINORAL/CN
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E3           0 --> ETHINYL ESTRADIOL/CN
E4           1     ETHINYL TRICHLORIDE/CN
E5           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
E6           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 17-METHYL ETHER/CN
E7           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 3,17-DIMETHYL ETHER/CN
E8           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 3-ANTHRANILATE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E9           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 3-METHYL ETHER/CN
E10          1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL MONOETHER WITH 4-CHLORO-6-(2-METHYL-2H-ISOI
                   NDOL-1-YL)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-OL/CN
E11          1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL-Γ-CYCLODEXTRIN INCLUSION COMPD. (1:1)
                   /CN
E12          1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL-3-OXODESOGESTREL MIXT./CN

=> e ethinylestradiol/cn
E1           1     ETHINYL BROMIDE/CN
E2           1     ETHINYL TRICHLORIDE/CN
E3           1 --> ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
E4           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 17-METHYL ETHER/CN
E5           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 3,17-DIMETHYL ETHER/CN
E6           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 3-ANTHRANILATE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E7           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL 3-METHYL ETHER/CN
E8           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL MONOETHER WITH 4-CHLORO-6-(2-METHYL-2H-ISOI
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E9           1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL-Γ-CYCLODEXTRIN INCLUSION COMPD. (1:1)
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E11          1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL-CYPROTERONE ACETATE MIXT./CN
E12          1     ETHINYLESTRADIOL-CYPROTERONE MIXT./CN

=> s e3
L8           1 ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                14.66      64.50

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                      0.00       -8.03

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Mar 2005  (20050329/ED)

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:53 ON 30 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:00 ON 30 MAR 2005
                E RODRIGUEZ, G/AU
                E RODRIGUEZ G/AU
L1           151 S E3, E8-E10
                E RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO/AU
L2            31 S E3, E5
L3           182 S L1 OR L2
L4             1 S L3 AND NORGESTIMATE AND ESTROGEN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:29:47 ON 30 MAR 2005
L5             0 S L3 AND HORMON?

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:49 ON 30 MAR 2005
L6            11 S L3 AND HORMON?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:31:51 ON 30 MAR 2005
                E NORGESTIMATE/CN
L7             2 S E3-E4
                E ESTROGEN/CN
                E ETHINYL ESTRADIOL/CN
                E ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
L8             1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:32:49 ON 30 MAR 2005

=> s l7 and l8
           258 L7
          4809 L8
L9          116 L7 AND L8

=> s l9 and py<=2000
      20649651 PY<=2000
L10          66 L9 AND PY<=2000
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=> s l10 and hormon?
        387742 HORMON?
L11          21 L10 AND HORMON?

=> d l11 1-21 ibib ed abs

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:792223  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          135:348878
TITLE:                    Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections
                          with a bioactive materials encapsulated within a
                          biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
INVENTOR(S):              Setterstrom, Jean A.; Van Hamont, John E.; Reid,
                          Robert H.; Jacob, Elliot; Jeyanthi, Ramasubbu;
                          Boedeker, Edgar C.; Mcqueen, Charles E.; Jarboe,
                          Daniel L.; Cassels, Frederick; Brown, William; Thies,
                          Curt; Tice, Thomas R.; Roberts, F. Donald; Friden,
                          Phil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       United States of America as Represented by the
                          Secretary of the Army, USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 141 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 590,973,
                          abandoned.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   16
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
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     US 6309669           B1    20011030    US 1997-789734           19970127
     US 5417986           A     19950523    US 1992-867301           19920410 <--
     US 6410056           B1    20020625    US 1995-446148           19950522
     NZ 335409            A     20001222    NZ 1996-335409           19961118 <--
     US 6447796           B1    20020910    US 1997-920326           19970821
     US 2003082193        A1    20030501    US 1998-13077            19980126
     WO 9832427           A1    19980730    WO 1998-US1556           19980127 <--
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
             LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US,
             UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,
             FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
             GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9863175           A1    19980818    AU 1998-63175            19980127 <--
     US 6844010           B1    20050118    US 2000-618577           20000718
     US 2003129233        A1    20030710    US 2002-165975           20020610
     US 6855331           B2    20050215
     US 2003161889        A1    20030828    US 2002-224125           20020820
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 1984-590308      B1 19840316
                                             US 1992-867301      A2 19920410
                                             US 1995-446148      A2 19950522
                                             US 1995-446149      B2 19950522
                                             US 1996-590973      B2 19960124
                                             US 1990-493597      B2 19900315
                                             US 1990-521945      B2 19900511
                                             US 1991-690485      B2 19910424
                                             US 1991-805721      B2 19911121
                                             US 1993-34949       B1 19930322
                                             US 1993-64559       B2 19930521
                                             US 1994-209350      B2 19940107
                                             US 1994-242960      A2 19940516
                                             US 1994-247884      B2 19940523
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US 1994-362944	B2	19941223
US 1996-675895	A2	19960705
US 1996-698896	A2	19960816
NZ 1996-325561	A1	19961118
US 1997-789734	A2	19970127
US 1997-867301	A2	19970602
US 1997-920326	A1	19970821
US 1998-9986	A2	19980121
WO 1998-US1556	W	19980127

ED Entered STN: 31 Oct 2001

AB Novel burst-free, sustained-release biocompatible and biodegradable microcapsules which can be programmed to release their active core for variable durations ranging from 1-100 days in an aqueous physiol. environment are disclosed. The microcapsules are comprised of a core of polypeptide or other biol. active agent encapsulated in a matrix of poly(lactide/glycolide) copolymer, which may contain a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, as a blend of upcapped free carboxyl end group and end-capped forms ranging in ratios from 100/0 to 1/99. Ampicillin microcapsules effectively prevented infection in 73% of rats whose wound were inoculated with ampicillin-resistant strains of Staphilococcus aureus, while systemic ampicillin failed in 100% of animals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:521917 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:111979

TITLE: Oxybutynin compositions for the management of incontinence

INVENTOR(S): Guittard, George V.; Jao, Francisco; Marks, Susan M.; Kidney, David J.; Gumucio, Fernando E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alza Corp., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,912,268.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 6262115	B1	20010717	US 1999-280309	19990329	
US 5674895	A	19971007	US 1995-445849	19950522	<--
US 5840754	A	19981124	US 1996-706576	19960905	<--
US 5912268	A	19990615	US 1997-806773	19970226	<--
AU 9912563	A1	20000426	AU 1999-12563	19981007	<--
AU 9890522	A1	19990114	AU 1998-90522	19981103	<--
AU 718849	B2	20000420			
US 2001005728	A1	20010628	US 2001-785805	20010216	
US 2004043943	A1	20040304	US 2003-645715	20030820	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1995-445849	A2	19950522
US 1996-706576	A2	19960905
US 1997-806773	A2	19970226
AU 1996-56392	A3	19960508
WO 1998-IB1982	A	19981007
US 1999-280309	A1	19990329
US 2001-785805	A1	20010216

ED Entered STN: 19 Jul 2001

AB A dosage form comprises oxybutynin alone/or accompanied by another drug is useful for the management of incontinence and other therapy. Thus, a therapeutic composition (in a granule form) comprised oxybutynin-HCl 3.4, 76 wt PEG (MW 200,000) 76, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose of (MW 9200) 5, NaCl 15, and Mg stearate 0.6% by weight The therapeutic composition can be administered

for its intended oxybutynin therapy, the management of overactive bladder.
REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:880967 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:33012
TITLE: Pharmaceutical formulations containing **hormones** for treating postmenopausal and perimenopausal women
INVENTOR(S): Martin, Kathryn A.; Crowley, William F., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Hospital Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000074684	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US40061	20000602 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1187618	A1	20020320	EP 2000-936507	20000602
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2003501390	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501220	20000602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-137440P	P 19990604
			WO 2000-US40061	W 20000602

ED Entered STN: 15 Dec 2000
AB Pharmaceutical formulations containing various combinations of an estrogen, a progestin, an androgen, a selective estrogen receptor modulator, a selective androgen receptor modulator, and/or a selective progestin receptor modulator for use in treating postmenopausal or perimenopausal women are described.. The estrogen is selected from the group consisting of, e.g., conjugated estrogens, esterified estrogens, estradiol valerate, estradiol. The androgen is selected from the group consisting of, e.g., testosterone, methyltestosterone, and fluoxymesterone. The progestin is selected from the group consisting of, e.g., progesterone, 17-hydroxyprogesterone, and 19-nortestosterone derivs. The **hormones** can be administered at 0.01 μg/kg-4 mg/kg (estrogen), 0.01 μg/kg-5 mg/kg (androgen), and 0.02-200 mg/kg (progestogen) via transdermal. buccal, oral, intravaginal, etc., routes.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725512 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:276797
TITLE: Low dose estrogen interrupted **hormone** replacement therapy
INVENTOR(S): Casper, Robert F.; Shangold, Gary A.; Ausmanas, Militza K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jencap Research Ltd., Can.; Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059577	A1	20001012	WO 2000-CA315	20000322 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1165183	A1	20020102	EP 2000-912296	20000322
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000010968	A	20020213	BR 2000-10968	20000322
TR 200102860	T2	20020221	TR 2001-200102860	20000322
JP 2002541126	T2	20021203	JP 2000-609135	20000322
NZ 514463	A	20040130	NZ 2000-514463	20000322
RU 2245713	C2	20050210	RU 2001-129160	20000322
ZA 2001007976	A	20040907	ZA 2001-7976	20010928
US 2002165209	A1	20021107	US 2002-134455	20020430
US 6747019	B2	20040608		
US 2004180867	A1	20040916	US 2004-806613	20040322

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1999-126970P	P	19990330
	WO 2000-CA315	W	20000322
	US 2000-538485	A1	20000330
	US 2002-134455	A1	20020430

ED Entered STN: 13 Oct 2000
AB A pharmaceutical preparation for **hormone** replacement therapy comprises a plurality of daily doses for alternating a relatively dominant estrogenic activity phase comprising three daily doses of a substance exhibiting estrogenic activity equivalent to about 1 mg/day of 17β-estradiol, and a relatively dominant progestogenic activity phase of a combination of a substance exhibiting estrogenic activity equivalent to about 1 mg/day of 17β-estradiol and a substance exhibiting progestogenic activity equivalent to about 90 μg/day of norgestimate. The active ingredients are compounded with the chosen carrier to form tablets which are packaged in accordance with the chosen regimen. For example, the low-dose estrogen regimen of the present invention containing 1 mg estradiol and 90 μg norgestimate resulted in a mean decrease in the number of hot flashes per day of 94.9% compared to baseline. The reference or Kliogest regimen containing 2 mg estradiol reduced hot flashes by a mean 92.8% and the 2 mg interrupted estradiol reduced hot flashes by 92.5%.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:643780 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:227817
TITLE: Drug dosage unit for buccal administration of steroidal active agents
INVENTOR(S): Place, Virgil A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6117446	A	20000912	US 1999-237713	19990126 <--
CA 2359587	AA	20000727	CA 2000-2359587	20000121 <--
US 6200593	B1	20010313	US 2000-626927	20000727
US 6221379	B1	20010424	US 2000-626773	20000727
US 6241529	B1	20010605	US 2000-626931	20000727
US 6284263	B1	20010904	US 2000-626772	20000727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-237713 A 19990126
WO 2000-US1546 W 20000121

ED Entered STN: 14 Sep 2000

AB A buccal dosage unit is provided for administering a combination of steroidal active agents to a female individual. The novel buccal drug delivery systems may be used in female **hormone** replacement therapy, in female contraception, to treat female sexual dysfunction, and to treat or prevent a variety of conditions and disorders which are responsive to the active agents discussed herein. The buccal dosage unit comprises a progestin, an estrogen and optionally an androgenic agent, as well as a polymeric carrier that bioerodes and provides for delivery of the active agents throughout a predetd. drug delivery period. A buccal tablet contained testosterone 15, estradiol 3, progesterone 47, polyethylene oxide 24.8, Carbopol 10, and magnesium stearate 0.2%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553397 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:168375
TITLE: Method of manufacture for transdermal matrixes
INVENTOR(S): Audett, Jay D.; Detroyer, Georges D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000045797	A1	20000810	WO 2000-US2491	20000201 <--

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-241662 A 19990202

ED Entered STN: 11 Aug 2000

AB Disclosed is a method of manufacture for the production of transdermal drug delivery matrixes and devices, transdermal sampling devices, and dermal conditioning devices. A polymer and an active agent are mixed and heated in a multiple-lobed compounder to produce a polymer mixture The polymer mixture is extruded and then at least a portion of the extrudate is formed into, for example, the transdermal drug delivery matrix, or incorporated into the transdermal drug delivery device. These alternative methods for preparing transdermal matrixes have several advantages over the current methods of manufacture The matrix components, particularly the active agent, are not exposed to extremes in solvent or temperature for extended periods of time during the manufacture process. The transdermal matrixes prepared by these

methods perform better in transdermal devices and show greater flux of active agent. As a result of the improved performance, less active agent may be utilized during the manufacturing process, and smaller or thinner transdermal matrixes may be produced for incorporation into the corresponding transdermal device. An olanzapine transdermal matrix was prepared using a twin screw extruder as follows; HMW polyisobutylene (Vistanex L80) was blended with LMW polyisobutylene, silica gel powder, and PVP. Sep., olanzapine and lauryl lactate were processed and blended with the polymeric mixts. The resulting mixture was extruded through a sheet die and coated between a release liner and backing material. A second layer of the same extrudate was coated between a second release liner and a polyester nonwoven porous supporting layer. The release liner from the first coating pass was removed and the exposed extrudate was laminated to the nonwoven side of the second coating pass, sandwiching the porous supporting layer between the two extrudates. The rolls of laminate were converted to transdermal devices of the desired size.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:690944 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:303398
TITLE: Folic acid-containing pharmaceutical compositions comprising either an oral contraceptive or a **hormone** replacement composition
INVENTOR(S): Kafrissen, Michael E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA; United States Dept. of Health and Human Services
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9953910	A2	19991028	WO 1999-US8429	19990416 <--
WO 9953910	A3	19991229		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2329005	AA	19991028	CA 1999-2329005	19990416 <--
AU 9935676	A1	19991108	AU 1999-35676	19990416 <--
TR 200002995	T2	20010122	TR 2000-200002995	19990416
EP 1071428	A2	20010131	EP 1999-917591	19990416
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6190693	B1	20010220	US 1999-292027	19990416
JP 2002512185	T2	20020423	JP 2000-544315	19990416
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-82068P P	19980417
			WO 1999-US8429 W	19990416

ED Entered STN: 29 Oct 1999
AB Folic acid-containing pharmaceutical compns. comprising either an oral contraceptive or a **hormone** replacement composition are disclosed. This invention also provides methods of administering folic acid to a subject using the instant pharmaceutical compns. Finally, this invention provides a drug delivery system useful for administering the instant pharmaceutical compns. An oral contraceptive contained ethinyl estradiol

35, folic acid 400 μg, norethindrone 1.0 mg, lactose, pregelatinized starch and magnesium stearate q.s.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:527193 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:166193
TITLE: Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive material encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
INVENTOR(S): Setterstrom, Jean A.; Van Hamont, John E.; Reid, Robert H.; Jacob, Elliot; Jeyanthi, Ramasubbu; Boedeker, Edgar C.; McQueen, Charles E.; Tice, Thomas R.; Roberts, F. Donald; Friden, Phil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of the Army, USA; Van Hamont, John E.; et al.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 363 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9832427	A1	19980730	WO 1998-US1556	19980127 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6309669	B1	20011030	US 1997-789734	19970127
AU 9863175	A1	19980818	AU 1998-63175	19980127 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1997-789734	A	19970127
US 1984-590308	B1	19840316
US 1992-867301	A2	19920410
US 1995-446148	A2	19950522
US 1995-446149	B2	19950522
US 1996-590973	B2	19960124
WO 1998-US1556	W	19980127

ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 1998
AB Novel burst-free, sustained release biocompatible and biodegradable microcapsules are disclosed which can be programmed to release their active core for variable durations ranging from 1-100 days in an aqueous physiol. environment. The microcapsules are comprised of a core of polypeptide or other biol. active agent encapsulated in a matrix of poly(lactide/glycolide) copolymer, which may contain a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, as a blend of upcapped free carboxyl end group and end-capped forms ranging in ratios from 100/0 to 1/99.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:364738 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:45287
TITLE: Controlled release of steroids from sugar coatings
INVENTOR(S): Barcomb, Reginald J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,547,948.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 5759577	A	19980602	US 1996-637139	19960424	<--
US 5547948	A	19960820	US 1995-373667	19950117	<--
SK 280484	B6	20000214	SK 1996-49	19960111	<--
EE 3802	B1	20020815	EE 1996-2	19960111	
JP 08231436	A2	19960910	JP 1996-3681	19960112	<--
CA 2167254	AA	19960718	CA 1996-2167254	19960115	<--
AU 9640982	A1	19960725	AU 1996-40982	19960115	<--
AU 705879	B2	19990603			
ZA 9600301	A	19970715	ZA 1996-301	19960115	<--
AT 185482	E	19991015	AT 1996-300284	19960115	<--
ES 2137627	T3	19991216	ES 1996-300284	19960115	<--
RU 2152207	C1	20000710	RU 1996-100843	19960115	<--
FI 9600210	A	19960718	FI 1996-210	19960116	<--
NO 9600191	A	19960718	NO 1996-191	19960116	<--
CN 1141168	A	19970129	CN 1996-104096	19960116	<--
CN 1106839	B	20030430			
BR 9600100	A	19980127	BR 1996-100	19960116	<--
IL 116772	A1	19990817	IL 1996-116772	19960116	<--
CZ 286102	B6	20000112	CZ 1996-128	19960116	<--
TW 460301	B	20011021	TW 1996-85100468	19960116	
PL 183330	B1	20020628	PL 1996-312336	19960116	
US 5759576	A	19980602	US 1996-631876	19960410	<--
AU 9671819	A1	19971030	AU 1996-71819	19961119	<--
AU 722188	B2	20000727			
EP 803250	A1	19971029	EP 1996-308424	19961121	<--
EP 803250	B1	20020605			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
AT 218326	E	20020615	AT 1996-308424	19961121	
PT 803250	T	20020930	PT 1996-308424	19961121	
ES 2179165	T3	20030116	ES 1996-308424	19961121	
ZA 9610424	A	19980611	ZA 1996-10424	19961211	<--
CA 2194428	AA	19971025	CA 1997-2194428	19970106	<--
IL 119976	A1	20001031	IL 1997-119976	19970107	<--
RU 2181586	C2	20020427	RU 1997-100300	19970108	
NO 9700094	A	19971027	NO 1997-94	19970109	<--
CZ 289762	B6	20020417	CZ 1997-68	19970109	
PL 187255	B1	20040630	PL 1997-317923	19970113	
SK 282484	B6	20020205	SK 1997-55	19970114	
TW 487583	B	20020521	TW 1997-86100602	19970121	
CN 1163103	A	19971029	CN 1997-101231	19970205	<--
JP 09291027	A2	19971111	JP 1997-24881	19970207	<--
BR 9701904	A	19981110	BR 1997-1904	19970423	<--
HK 1003870	A1	20020927	HK 1998-103192	19980416	
HK 1009935	A1	20000519	HK 1998-110778	19980921	<--
GR 3031920	T3	20000331	GR 1999-403011	19991123	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-373667 A2 19950117
US 1996-637139 A 19960424

ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 1998

AB Disclosed is a compressed medicinal tablet comprising a tablet core and a sugar coating containing a dose of a **hormonal** steroid and a steroid release rate controlling amount of microcryst. cellulose. A sugar coating composition containing sucrose 86.5, microcryst. cellulose 0.5, PVP 3, and medroxyprogesterone acetate 10 % was applied over a tablet core. The dissoln. rate of the steroid from coating was determined in accordance with USP XX.

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:87617 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:149982
TITLE: Use of sex steroid function modulators to treat wounds and fibrotic disorders
INVENTOR(S): Ferguson, Mark William James; Ashcroft, Gillian Sarah
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Victoria University of Manchester, UK; Ferguson, Mark William James; Ashcroft, Gillian Sarah
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9803180	A2	19980129	WO 1997-GB1973	19970722 <--
WO 9803180	A3	19980604		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2261263	AA	19980129	CA 1997-2261263	19970722 <--
AU 9736288	A1	19980210	AU 1997-36288	19970722 <--
AU 734465	B2	20010614		
ZA 9706480	A	19990122	ZA 1997-6480	19970722 <--
EP 930876	A2	19990728	EP 1997-932922	19970722 <--
EP 930876	B1	20041020		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000515523	T2	20001121	JP 1998-506706	19970722 <--
AT 279916	E	20041115	AT 1997-932922	19970722
EP 1506775	A1	20050216	EP 2004-77420	19970722
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AU 755438	B2	20021212	AU 2001-54179	20010703
US 2002042401	A1	20020411	US 2001-939611	20010828
US 6696433	B2	20040224		
US 2004132701	A1	20040708	US 2003-740525	20031222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
GB 1996-15348	A	19960722
GB 1997-1600	A	19970127
WO 1997-GB1973	W	19970722
EP 1997-932922	A3	19980129
US 1999-230226	B1	19990421
US 2001-939611	A1	20010828

ED Entered STN: 14 Feb 1998
AB The present application relates to the use of compds. that influence the sex **hormone** system for the treatment of wounds and/or fibrotic disorders. Preferred compds. for use in such treatments are steroid **hormones** and especially the estrogens. Compns. containing the compds. of the invention are also claimed.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:720067 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:16412
TITLE: Controlled release of steroids from sugar coatings
INVENTOR(S): Barcomb, Reginald Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Food Products, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 803250	A1	19971029	EP 1996-308424	19961121 <--
EP 803250	B1	20020605		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 5759577	A	19980602	US 1996-637139	19960424 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-637139 A	19960424
			US 1995-373667 A2	19950117

ED Entered STN: 14 Nov 1997
AB A compressed medicinal tablet comprising a tablet core and a sugar coating, said sugar coating containing a dose of a **hormonal** steroid and a steroid release rate controlling amount of microcryst. cellulose. A sugar coating consisting of sucrose 87, PVP 3, and medroxyprogesterone acetate 10% was applied over a tablet core.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:299939 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:272782
TITLE: **Hormone** replacement therapy method and **hormone** dispenser
INVENTOR(S): Elliesen, Joerg; Riedl, Jutta
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9711680	A2	19970403	WO 1996-EP4261	19960930 <--
WO 9711680	A3	19970424		
W: AL, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2232621	AA	19970403	CA 1996-2232621	19960930 <--
AU 9672827	A1	19970417	AU 1996-72827	19960930 <--
AU 714084	B2	19991216		
ZA 9608227	A	19970721	ZA 1996-8227	19960930 <--
EP 854705	A2	19980729	EP 1996-934493	19960930 <--
EP 854705	B1	20031203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1198093	A	19981104	CN 1996-197322	19960930 <--
BR 9610915	A	19990330	BR 1996-10915	19960930 <--
JP 11512703	T2	19991102	JP 1996-513154	19960930 <--
IL 123691	A1	20011031	IL 1996-123691	19960930
AT 255406	E	20031215	AT 1996-934493	19960930
PT 854705	T	20040430	PT 1996-934493	19960930
ES 2211983	T3	20040716	ES 1996-934493	19960930
NO 9801412	A	19980512	NO 1998-1412	19980327 <--
KR 2000004898	A	20000125	KR 1998-702325	19980328 <--
US 2002142028	A1	20021003	US 2000-562316	20000501

US 6551611 B2 20030422

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1995-535402	A 19950928
	US 1996-721968	A3 19960927
	US 1996-77182P	P 19960927
	WO 1996-EP4261	W 19960930
	US 1999-288225	A1 19990408

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1997

AB Varying the daily dose of either or both of the estrogen and the progestogen administered for **hormone** replacement therapy (HRT) is readily and inexpensively accomplished, without the necessity of the physician prescribing a new product each time the daily dose of the estrogen or progestogen is changed, by administering preferably transdermally the estrogen and progestogen contained in sep. extrudable pharmaceutical compns. from a dispenser which contains means, preferably adjustable only by the attending physician or dispensing pharmacist, for varying the volume of either or both of the resp. compns. which is dispensed as a single dose from the dispenser in response to a defined digital dispensing manipulation of the dispenser, thereby facilitating optimal compliance to a combination HRT with individually adjusted dosages of the estrogen and progestogen.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1997:249696 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	126:288079
TITLE:	Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol in the treatment of acne vulgaris: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial
AUTHOR(S):	Redmond, Geoffrey P.; Olson, William H.; Lippman, Joel S.; Kafrissen, Michael E.; Jones, Terry M.; Jorizzo, Joseph L.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Foundation for Developmental Endocrinology, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, OH, USA
SOURCE:	Obstetrics and Gynecology (New York) (**1997**), 89(4), 615-622 CODEN: OBGNAS; ISSN: 0029-7844
PUBLISHER:	Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

ED Entered STN: 17 Apr 1997

AB The objective is to evaluate the efficacy of a triphasic, combination oral contraceptive (OC), (norgestimate-ethinyl estradiol), in comparison with placebo in the treatment of moderate acne vulgaris. Two hundred fifty women were enrolled in a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clin. trial to evaluate the effectiveness of norgestimate-ethinyl estradiol in the treatment of acne vulgaris. Subjects were 15-49 yr old and had moderate acne vulgaris. Each month for 6 mo, subjects received either 3 consecutive weeks of active OC treatment followed by 1 wk of inactive drug, or 4 consecutive weeks of color-matched placebo tablets. Efficacy was assessed by facial acne lesion counts, the investigator's global assessment, and the subject's self-assessment. **Hormone** levels were also measured. Despite the large placebo effect inherent in an acne trial (due to, for example, careful skin care, frequent office visits, regression to the mean), of the 164 subjects who completed the study without major protocol deviations, the OC group was significantly better than the placebo group for all primary efficacy measures: inflammatory lesions (mean reduction, 51.4% compared to 34.6%; P = .01), total lesions (mean reduction, 46.4% compared to 33.9%; P = .001); investigator's global assessment (83.3% compared to 62.5%; P = .001). Free testosterone decreased significantly and sex **hormone** -binding globulin increased significantly in the OC group, but remained unchanged in the placebo group. A triphasic combination of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol is an effective treatment for moderate acne vulgaris in women with no known contraindication to OC therapy.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:171143 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:198145
TITLE: Steroid **hormone** regulation of prostate-specific antigen gene expression in breast cancer
AUTHOR(S): Zarghami, N.; Grass, L.; Diamandis, E. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, ON, M5G 1X5, Can.
SOURCE: British Journal of Cancer (**1997**), 75(4), 579-588
CODEN: BJCAAI; ISSN: 0007-0920
PUBLISHER: Churchill Livingstone
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 1997
AB We have recently reported that about 30-40% of female breast tumors produce prostate-specific antigen (PSA) and that PSA production is associated with the presence of estrogen (ER) and progesterone (PR) receptors. We have now developed a tissue culture system to study the regulation of the PSA gene in breast cancer. The breast carcinoma cell line T-47D produces PSA when stimulated by androgens, progestins and glucocorticoids/mineralocorticoids but not estrogens. PSA mRNA appears approx. 2 h after stimulation; PSA protein appears after 4-8 h. Among 38 compds. tested, only androgens and progestins were able to stimulate PSA production at concns. below 10-9 M. Evidence that the progesterone and androgen receptors can regulate the PSA gene independently was provided as follows: (a) the progestin norgestimate, which does not bind to the androgen receptor, up-regulates the PSA gene at concns. as low as 10-10 M; (b) triamicinolone acetonide, which does not bind to the androgen receptor (AR) but binds to the PR, acts similarly to norgestimate; (c) the antiandrogen cyproterone acetate, which blocks the androgen receptor but has progestational activity, up-regulates the PSA gene at concns. as low as 10-10 M; (d) the antiprogestin mifepristone completely blocks the stimulation of the specific progestin norgestimate. Our tissue culture system identified androgen - progestin agonist activities of 17α-ethinylestradiol, the antiestrogen RU56,187 and the antiprogestin mifepristone. Our data suggest that the expression of the PSA gene in the female breast is under the control of androgens and progestins. Our tissue culture system is a highly sensitive in vitro method for evaluating the biol. activity of candidate compds. having agonist and antagonist steroid **hormone** activity.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:105218 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:122465
TITLE: Contraceptive **hormonal** combination, kit, and method
INVENTOR(S): Schmidt-Gollwitzer, Karin; Klemann, Walter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19525017	A1	19970102	DE 1995-19525017	19950628 <--
CA 2225724	AA	19970116	CA 1996-2225724	19960627 <--
WO 9701342	A1	19970116	WO 1996-DE1192	19960627 <--

W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, SK, UA, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

AU 9663528	A1	19970130	AU 1996-63528	19960627	<--
EP 835114	A1	19980415	EP 1996-922739	19960627	<--
EP 835114	B1	20030507			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
CN 1189101	A	19980729	CN 1996-195091	19960627	<--
BR 9609317	A	19990706	BR 1996-9317	19960627	<--
JP 11508538	T2	19990727	JP 1997-504097	19960627	<--
AT 239483	E	20030515	AT 1996-922739	19960627	
PT 835114	T	20030930	PT 1996-922739	19960627	
ES 2199293	T3	20040216	ES 1996-922739	19960627	
ZA 9605547	A	19970127	ZA 1996-5547	19960628	<--
NO 9706067	A	19980227	NO 1997-6067	19971223	<--
US 6027749	A	20000222	US 1998-981488	19980603	<--
US 6312722	B1	20011106	US 2000-476333	20000103	
AU 726283	B2	20001102	AU 2000-14858	20000201	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1995-19525017	A 19950628	
			WO 1996-DE1192	W 19960627	
			US 1998-981488	A1 19980603	

ED Entered STN: 14 Feb 1997

AB A 2-stage combination for **hormonal** contraception comprises 30-84 daily dosage units of a **hormone** combination administered to women in 2 stages; in stage 1, an estrogen is administered in combination with a gestagen in an amount at least sufficient to inhibit ovulation, and in stage 2, only the estrogen is administered. Stage 1 lasts 25-77 days, and begins on day 1 of the menstrual cycle; stage 2 lasts 5, 6, or 7 days. A dosage unit is thus taken on every day of the cycle. The **hormones** may also be administered continuously in equivalent amts., e.g. via a transdermal patch. This regimen provides highly effective contraception at very low estrogen and total **hormone** doses, complete control of the menstrual cycle, and a low incidence of follicle development, and minimizes breakthrough bleeding, spotting, and cardiovascular side effects.,. Suitable daily dosages in stage 1 are 1.0-6.0 mg 17β-estradiol and 0.05-0.075 mg Gestodene, and in stage 2, 1.0-6.0 mg 17β-estradiol.

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:506372 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:151178
TITLE: Sugar coating composition for application to compressed medicinal tablets
INVENTOR(S): Barcomb, Reginald Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corporation, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
EP 722720	A1	19960724	EP 1996-300284	19960115	<--
EP 722720	B1	19991013			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE					
US 5547948	A	19960820	US 1995-373667	19950117	<--
SK 280484	B6	20000214	SK 1996-49	19960111	<--
EE 3802	B1	20020815	EE 1996-2	19960111	
JP 08231436	A2	19960910	JP 1996-3681	19960112	<--
CA 2167254	AA	19960718	CA 1996-2167254	19960115	<--
AU 9640982	A1	19960725	AU 1996-40982	19960115	<--
AU 705879	B2	19990603			
ZA 9600301	A	19970715	ZA 1996-301	19960115	<--
AT 185482	E	19991015	AT 1996-300284	19960115	<--

ES 2137627	T3	19991216	ES 1996-300284		19960115 <--
RU 2152207	C1	20000710	RU 1996-100843		19960115 <--
FI 9600210	A	19960718	FI 1996-210		19960116 <--
NO 9600191	A	19960718	NO 1996-191		19960116 <--
CN 1141168	A	19970129	CN 1996-104096		19960116 <--
CN 1106839	B	20030430			
BR 9600100	A	19980127	BR 1996-100		19960116 <--
IL 116772	A1	19990817	IL 1996-116772		19960116 <--
CZ 286102	B6	20000112	CZ 1996-128		19960116 <--
TW 460301	B	20011021	TW 1996-85100468		19960116
PL 183330	B1	20020628	PL 1996-312336		19960116
US 5759576	A	19980602	US 1996-631876		19960410 <--
HK 1009935	A1	20000519	HK 1998-110778		19980921 <--
GR 3031920	T3	20000331	GR 1999-403011		19991123 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-373667	A	19950117

ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1996

AB A sugar coating composition for application to a compressed tablet comprises a sugar, a dose of a **hormonal** steroid, and a steroid release rate controlling amount of microcryst. cellulose. A coating composition containing sucrose 86.5, microcryst. cellulose 0.5, PVP 3.0, and medroxyprogesterone acetate 10.0 % was applied over a tablet core and an in vitro controlled-release of medroxyprogesterone was observed

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:380204 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:50096
TITLE: Antiprogestin cyclophasic **hormonal** regimen
INVENTOR(S): Grubb, Gary S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5521166	A	19960528	US 1994-359159	19941219 <--
CA 2208007	AA	19960627	CA 1995-2208007	19951215 <--
WO 9619227	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US16561	19951215 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9644730	A1	19960710	AU 1996-44730	19951215 <--
AU 711179	B2	19991007		
EP 799043	A1	19971008	EP 1995-943476	19951215 <--
EP 799043	B1	20040421		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
JP 10513152	T2	19981215	JP 1995-519952	19951215 <--
AT 264682	E	20040515	AT 1995-943476	19951215
PT 799043	T	20040831	PT 1995-943476	19951215
ES 2219673	T3	20041201	ES 1995-943476	19951215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-359159 A	19941219
			WO 1995-US16561 W	19951215

ED Entered STN: 02 Jul 1996

AB The present invention is directed to cyclophasic **hormonal** regimens which comprise antiprogestin and progestin for human contraception whereby progestin is administered in the alternating presence and absence of an antiprogestin in effective amts. to upregulate steroid receptor levels or is alternatively dosed with effective amts. of

antiprogestin to upregulate steroid receptor levels. The present invention also provides an estrogen containing cyclophasic **hormonal** regimen for climacteric or menopausal **hormone** replacement therapy comprising the administration of an effective **hormone** replacement amount of estrogen in alternating doses with a combined amount of estrogen and an effective amount of antiprogestin to inhibit proliferation of endometrial tissue caused by the administration of the estrogen.

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:902894 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:296590
TITLE: Estrogen-gestagen combination for **hormonal** contraception
INVENTOR(S): Lachnit-Fixson, Ursula; Duesterberg, Bernd; Spona, Juergen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
DE 4411585	A1	19951005	DE 1994-4411585	19940330	<--
CA 2186739	AA	19951012	CA 1995-2186739	19950330	<--
WO 9526730	A1	19951012	WO 1995-EP1190	19950330	<--
W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, HU, JP, KR, LT, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SI, SK, UA, US					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
AU 9520735	A1	19951023	AU 1995-20735	19950330	<--
EP 750501	A1	19970102	EP 1995-913171	19950330	<--
EP 750501	B1	20020821			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
HU 75521	A2	19970528	HU 1996-2657	19950330	<--
BR 9507251	A	19970902	BR 1995-7251	19950330	<--
CN 1159161	A	19970910	CN 1995-193056	19950330	<--
CN 1108800	B	20030521			
JP 09511243	T2	19971111	JP 1995-525409	19950330	<--
RU 2165258	C2	20010420	RU 1996-119957	19950330	
AT 222494	E	20020915	AT 1995-913171	19950330	
PT 750501	T	20030131	PT 1995-913171	19950330	
ES 2181770	T3	20030301	ES 1995-913171	19950330	
CZ 291698	B6	20030514	CZ 1996-2879	19950330	
RO 118375	B1	20030530	RO 1996-1897	19950330	
FI 9603831	A	19961129	FI 1996-3831	19960925	<--
NO 9604089	A	19961107	NO 1996-4089	19960927	<--
BG 63192	B1	20010629	BG 1996-100940	19961028	
US 5756490	A	19980526	US 1996-718401	19961216	<--
AU 9912127	A1	19990325	AU 1999-12127	19990115	<--
AU 722362	B2	20000803			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 1994-4411585 A 19940330
AU 1995-20735 A3 19950330
WO 1995-EP1190 W 19950330

ED Entered STN: 08 Nov 1995
AB An oral contraceptive system comprises a series of 23-24 daily dosage units containing an estrogen and an ovulation-inhibiting amount of a gestagen, to be followed by a series of 4-10 daily dosage units containing an estrogen alone. The dosages are such as to minimize the estrogen and total **hormone** contents of each dosage unit while maintaining high contraceptive effectiveness and menstrual cycle control with low incidence of follicle development and side effects. Typical daily dosages are 1.0-4.0 mg 17β-estradiol valerate and 0.05-0.075 mg Gestoden.

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:486473 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:86473
TITLE: Metabolism of the oral contraceptive steroids ethynylestradiol, norgestimate and 3-ketodesogestrel by a human endometrial cancer cell line (HEC-1A) and endometrial tissue in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Wild, Martin J.; Rudland, Philip S.; Back, David J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Univ. Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 3BX, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (**1993**), 45(5), 407-20
CODEN: JSBBEZ; ISSN: 0960-0760
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 04 Sep 1993
AB Human endometrial cancer cells and human endometrial tissue have been extensively used to study steroid **hormone** action and metabolism The natural estrogens estradiol (E2) and estrone (E1) are known to be metabolized by both cells and tissue with the interconversion of the 2 steroids and the formation of sulfate conjugates. The aim of the present work was to see if the commonly used oral contraceptive steroids ethynylestradiol (EE2), norgestimate (Ngmate), and 3-ketodesogestrel (3-KDG) were metabolized by a human endometrial cancer cell line (HEC-1A) and human endometrial tissue in vitro. Metabolites were analyzed online radiometric HPLC. In preliminary studies with endogenous estrogens, HEC-1A cells were able to interconvert E1 and E2; the equilibrium favoring the formation of E2. Normal endometrial tissue extensively converted E2 to E1; tumor tissue appeared to catalyze this reaction much less avidly. In addition sulfate conjugates were formed by normal tissue from some patients. Cell line and endometrial tissue were able to hydrolyze estrone 3-sulfate. With EF2 as substrate there was no evidence of phase I metabolism by cell line or tissue. However, conversion to the presumed 3-sulfate conjugate was observed following incubation with normal tissue from some women. Deacetylation of the progestogen Ngmate to norgestrel oxime was complete within 24 h. There was also some loss of the oxime moiety to give norgestrel (Ng) following incubation with HEC-1A cells. Metabolism of Ngmate was also complete within 24 h following incubation with endometrial tissue. There were both qual. and quant. differences in metabolite formation between tissue obtained from different women. In contrast, 3-KDG was relatively resistant to metabolism by cell line and tissue. The major metabolite formed by HEC-1A cells accounted for only 3.3% of total added radiolabeled steroid and co-chromatographed with 3α-hydroxydesogestrel. Smaller amts. of other radiometabolites were formed. No phase I metabolites of 3-KDG were formed by normal endometrial tissue, however small amts. of radiometabolites appeared to be formed by malignant tissue. These studies have provided evidence to suggest that the oral contraceptives EE2, Ngmate, and 3-KDG are metabolized in the human endometrium.

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:99517 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:99517
TITLE: Metabolism of the oral contraceptive steroids ethynylestradiol and norgestimate by normal (Huma 7) and malignant (MCF-7 and ZR-75-1) human breast cells in culture
AUTHOR(S): Wild, Martin J.; Rudland, Philip S.; Back, David J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Univ. Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 3BX, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (**1991**), 39(4A), 535-43
CODEN: JSBBEZ; ISSN: 0960-0760

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 20 Mar 1992
AB Human breast cancer cells are used extensively for the study of steroid **hormone** action. It is known that in both receptor pos. and receptor neg. cell lines there is considerable metabolism of the natural estrogens, estradiol (E2) and estrone (E1), with interconversion of the 2 steroids and formation of sulfate and glucuronide conjugates. The aim of the present work was to see if the commonly used oral contraceptive steroids (OCS) ethynylestradiol (EE2) and norgestimate (Ngmate) were metabolized in human breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7 and ZR-75-1) and a normal breast cell line (Huma 7). MCF-7, ZR-75-1, and Huma 7 cells were maintained in Dulbeccos Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) containing fetal calf serum (FCS), insulin, and hydrocortisone. In addition, ZR-75-1 cells required EGF and E1 whereas MCF-7 cells required only EGF. On reaching confluence cells were transferred to DMEM containing charcoal-stripped FCS, insulin, and hydrocortisone. After 48 h, this medium was renewed, radiolabeled steroid ([3H]E1; [3H]E2; [3H]EE2, [3H]Ngmate; [3H]E1-SO4; 1 nM; 0.2 μCi) was added and incubation was for 24 or 48 h. Following incubation, the medium was removed and radioactive steroid extracted with ether. Metabolites were analyzed by online radiometric HPLC. All the cell lines were able to interconvert E1 and E2; the equilibrium favoring the formation of E2 in MCF-7 and ZR-75-1 and E2 in Huma 7 cells. E1 and E2 also underwent phase II metabolism to form their resp. estrogen sulfates, this activity being most marked in the Huma 7 cell line. In addition to sulfotransferase activity the study with E1 sulfate demonstrated sulfatase activity in both normal and cancer cells. There appeared to be no difference in extent of hydrolysis, with both E1 and E2 formed. With EE2 as substrate there was no evidence of phase I metabolism in any of the cell lines but there was conversion to the presumed 3-sulfate conjugate. The percentage formation of this metabolite was very much greater in Huma 7 cells (64.1% after 24 h) than in MCF-7 and ZR-75-1 cells (7.4 and 10.6%, resp. after 24 h). In all the cell lines deacetylation of the progestogen Ngmate to norgestrel oxime was complete within 24 h. In addition there was evidence of loss of the oxime moiety to give norgestrel. These studies have shown that the OCS Ngmate and EE2 are metabolized in both normal and malignant breast cell lines; in particular sulfotransferase and esterase activity is marked. In addition, there are both qual. and quant. differences in steroid metabolism between normal (Huma &) and malignant (MCF-7, ZR-75-1) cells in culture.

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:133193 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:133193
TITLE: Estrogen-progestin combinations as contraceptives
INVENTOR(S): Casper, Robert F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jencap Research Ltd., Can.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 309263	A2	19890329	EP 1988-308840	19880923 <--
EP 309263	A3	19890802		
EP 309263	B1	19940309		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 1332227	A1	19941004	CA 1987-547743	19870924 <--
CA 1332228	A1	19941004	CA 1987-547744	19870924 <--
FI 8804378	A	19890325	FI 1988-4378	19880923 <--
FI 101601	B1	19980731		

NO 8804230	A	19890328	NO 1988-4230	19880923 <--
AU 8822760	A1	19890406	AU 1988-22760	19880923 <--
AU 630334	B2	19921029		
DK 8805296	A	19890525	DK 1988-5296	19880923 <--
DK 174071	B1	20020521		
ZA 8807127	A	19890628	ZA 1988-7127	19880923 <--
HU 50043	A2	19891228	HU 1988-4989	19880923 <--
HU 214598	B	19980428		
EP 559240	A2	19930908	EP 1993-107794	19880923 <--
EP 559240	A3	19931222		
EP 559240	B1	20011205		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 102484	E	19940315	AT 1988-308840	19880923 <--
ES 2061672	T3	19941216	ES 1988-308840	19880923 <--
AT 209919	E	20011215	AT 1993-107794	19880923
ES 2169030	T3	20020701	ES 1993-107794	19880923
JP 01132523	A2	19890525	JP 1988-239566	19880924 <--
JP 3314207	B2	20020812		
CN 1041528	A	19900425	CN 1988-107593	19880924 <--
CN 1042296	B	19990303		
KR 170764	B1	19990201	KR 1988-12403	19880924 <--
AU 9230448	A1	19930211	AU 1992-30448	19921224 <--
FI 9702370	A	19970604	FI 1997-2370	19970604 <--
JP 11286446	A2	19991019	JP 1998-344823	19981028 <--
JP 3208482	B2	20010910		
DK 200101066	A5	20010706	DK 2001-1066	20010706
DK 174181	B1	20020819		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	CA 1987-547743	A	19870924
	CA 1987-547744	A	19870924
	DK 1988-5296	L	19880923
	EP 1988-308840	A	19880923
	FI 1988-4378	A	19880923
	JP 1988-239566	A3	19880924

ED Entered STN: 13 Apr 1990

AB A combination of estrogen and progestin is used for contraception, where a short period of relatively dominant estrogenic activity alternates with a short period of relatively dominant progestagenic activity. The combination is also used for **hormone** replacement therapy in menopausal or castrated women. A plurality of unit doses (preferably ≈3) of relatively dominant estrogenic activity is alternated with a similar plurality of unit doses of relatively dominant progestagenic activity, with each package containing 20-35 unit doses. This combination provides improved cycle control. Intermittent increases in estrogen activity stimulate endometrial growth and progestin receptors. This makes the endometrium more sensitive to subsequent progestin administration, which limits growth by decreasing estrogen receptors and increasing 17β-hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase. Interaction of progestin with progestin receptors induces secretory changes in the endometrium which results in a denser stroma and endometrial stability. A return to relatively dominant estrogenic activity then again stimulates estrogen and progestin receptors and renews endometrial sensitivity to progestin. This push-pull activity keeps endometrial activity within a narrow range depending on the number of days of estrogenic and progestagenic activity. Thus, 3-day phases of unit dosages of 0.035 mg 17α-ethynylestradiol and 0.5 mg norethindrone were alternated with 3-day phases of unit dosages of 0.035 mg ethynylestradiol and 0.75 mg norethindrone, beginning and ending with the 0.75 mg norethindrone combination, for 7 phases (21 days), beginning on day 5 after the onset of menstruation. This regimen was followed by a 7-day **hormone**-free interval. The subject had no bleeding or spotting while taking the test formulation, and had a withdrawal bleed starting on the 2nd day of the **hormone**-free interval and lasting 5 days.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:53 ON 30 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:00 ON 30 MAR 2005
                E RODRIGUEZ, G/AU
                E RODRIGUEZ G/AU
L1          151 S E3, E8-E10
                E RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO/AU
L2           31 S E3, E5
L3          182 S L1 OR L2
L4            1 S L3 AND NORGESTIMATE AND ESTROGEN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:29:47 ON 30 MAR 2005
L5            0 S L3 AND HORMON?

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:49 ON 30 MAR 2005
L6           11 S L3 AND HORMON?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:31:51 ON 30 MAR 2005
                E NORGESTIMATE/CN
L7            2 S E3-E4
                E ESTROGEN/CN
                E ETHINYL ESTRADIOL/CN
                E ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
L8            1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:32:49 ON 30 MAR 2005
L9          116 S L7 AND L8
L10          66 S L9 AND PY<=2000
L11          21 S L10 AND HORMON?

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                   1.17       4.01
NETWORK CHARGES                                   0.18       0.78
SEARCH CHARGES                                    3.78      34.59
DISPLAY CHARGES                                  55.65      85.90
                                                -------    -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              60.78     125.28

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                             -15.33     -23.36

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 11:34:50 ON 30 MAR 2005


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:53 ON 30 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:00 ON 30 MAR 2005
                E RODRIGUEZ, G/AU
                E RODRIGUEZ G/AU
L1          151 S E3, E8-E10
                E RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO/AU
L2           31 S E3, E5
L3          182 S L1 OR L2
L4            1 S L3 AND NORGESTIMATE AND ESTROGEN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:29:47 ON 30 MAR 2005
L5            0 S L3 AND HORMON?
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     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:49 ON 30 MAR 2005
L6            11 S L3 AND HORMON?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:31:51 ON 30 MAR 2005
                 E NORGESTIMATE/CN
L7             2 S E3-E4
                 E ESTROGEN/CN
                 E ETHINYL ESTRADIOL/CN
                 E ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
L8             1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:32:49 ON 30 MAR 2005
L9           116 S L7 AND L8
L10           66 S L9 AND PY<=2000
L11           21 S L10 AND HORMON?

=> save
ENTER L#, L# RANGE, ALL, OR (END):all
ENTER NAME OR (END):l10802273/l
L# LIST L1-L11 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'L10802273/L'

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:53 ON 30 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:28:00 ON 30 MAR 2005
                 E RODRIGUEZ, G/AU
                 E RODRIGUEZ G/AU
L1           151 S E3, E8-E10
                 E RODRIGUEZ GUSTAVO/AU
L2            31 S E3, E5
L3           182 S L1 OR L2
L4             1 S L3 AND NORGESTIMATE AND ESTROGEN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:29:47 ON 30 MAR 2005
L5             0 S L3 AND HORMON?

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:49 ON 30 MAR 2005
L6            11 S L3 AND HORMON?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:31:51 ON 30 MAR 2005
                 E NORGESTIMATE/CN
L7             2 S E3-E4
                 E ESTROGEN/CN
                 E ETHINYL ESTRADIOL/CN
                 E ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
L8             1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:32:49 ON 30 MAR 2005
L9           116 S L7 AND L8
L10           66 S L9 AND PY<=2000
L11           21 S L10 AND HORMON?
                 SAVE ALL L10802273/L
```